COA Question bank (sem IV) CBCGS

1. Those attributes of the system which is visible to programmer is referred as:

    a. Computer organization

    b. Computer architecture

    c. Computer fundamental

    d. Computer manufacturing

2. _____ is to fetch the instruction stored in main memory.

    a. Output unit

    b. Input unit

    c. Memory unit

    d. Control unit

3. Which of the following is the best unit for performing the arithmetic operations?

    a. CPU

    b. ALU

    c. MMU

    d. PCU

4. Data and instructions are stored in _____.

    a. Memory unit

    b. Control unit

    c. Input unit

    d. Output unit

5. ----------------- provide a path for moving data between system modules

    a. Data lines

    b. Address lines

    c. Control lines

    d. None of the above

6. -------------------- is defined as the communication pathway connecting two or more devices

    a. CPU

    b. Memory

    c. Bus

    d. ALU

7. The period in which the processor is active is called

a. Processor Time

b. Elapsed Time

c. Response Time

d. Waiting Time

8. The following is the representation for signed numbers:

a. Sign-magnitude

b. Sign extension

c. 2's complement

d. Both a and c

9. Find 2's two complement of $(10100011)_2$

a. 01100011

b. 10101100

c. 01010011

d. 01011101

10. What is the base of Hexadecimal system?

a. 2

b. 16

c. 4

d. 8

11. If a decimal no is positive, so what will be the sign digit no in binary

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 0

12. In which format, zero has a definite representation

a. Mash format

b. DE format

c. Both one (above)

d. IEEE format

13. What are the three commonly used methods of truncation?

a. Chopping
b. Von Neumann rounding

c. Rounding

d. all above

14. What is the correct definition of the term 'CISC'?
    a. Continual Input System Computer
    b. Control Independent System Computer
    c. Central Immediate Source Construct
    d. Complex Instruction Set Computers

15. Which one of the following is the user-visible register

    a. Data Register

    b. Instruction Register

    c. Program Counter

    d. Memory Address Register

16. ---------------------- typically contains condition codes and other status information

    a. Program Counter

    b. Program Status Word

    c. Instruction Register

    d. Index Register

17. Micro-operations are described in symbolic notation known as:

    a. Assemby Language

    b. Microprogramming Language

    c. Machine Language

    d. High-Level Language

18. Which of the following have the fastest access time?

        a) Semiconductor Memories

        b) Magnetic Disks

        c) Magnetic Tapes

d) Compact Disks

19. Which is not part of execution unit of 8086 microprocessor?

a) ALU

b) Address conversion mechanism

c) Flag register

d) General purpose register

20. Which of the following is not an arithmetic instruction in 8086 microprocessor?

a). INC (increment)

b). CMP (compare)

c). DEC (decrement)

d). ROL (rotate left)

21. Which one of the following is a memory allocation scheme

a) Paging

b) Segmentation

c) Demand Paging

d) All of the above

22. A stack is

a) an 8-bit register in the microprocessor

b) a 16-bit register in the microprocessor

c) a set of memory locations in R/WM reserved for storing information temporarily during the execution of computer

d) a 16-bit memory address stored in the program counter

23. _____ is the most important segment and it contains the actual assembly language instructions to be executed by the microprocessor.

a) Data segment

b) Code segment

c) Stack segment

d) Extra segment

24. ------------------------ is a small high-speed memory unit that a processor can access more rapidly than main   memory.

a) Random access memory

b) Flash memory

c) cache memory

d) hard disk

25. Which of the following memory management schemes solved internal fragmentation?

a) Paged memory allocation

b) Fixed partition

c) Segmented memory allocation

d) None of the above